Nippon Times

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U.S. PRESIDENT'S SPEECH BARES USE OF NEW BOMB

Truman Threatens Its Further Use If Japan Does Not Surrender

President Harry Truman in his nation wide radio broadcast on Thursday night, August 9, declared that the "Japanese have seen what our atomic bomb can do—if Japan does not surrender, bombs will have to be dropped on Japanese cities," according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch.

In his speech lasting 30-minutes, the President disclosed that the Soviet Union agreed to enter the war in the Pacific before she had been informed of the new weapon. He added that the military arrangements made at Berlin were of course secret. "One of those secrets was revealed when the Soviet Union declared war on Japan," he said.

Wants no Territory

The President then declared that though the "United States wants no territory or profit or selfish advantage out of this war, we are going to maintain the military bases necessary for the complete protection of our interests. Bases which our military experts deem to be essential for our protection, and which are not now in our possession, we will acquire. We will acquire them by arrangements consistent with the United Nations Charter."

Declaring that there were "no secret agreements or commitments" at Berlin—apart from current military arrangements—there was one strictly military matter uppermost in the minds of the American delegates, the President declared. "It was winning the war against Japan. On our program, that was the most important item," he said.

"Our first non-military agreement in Berlin," Truman revealed, "was the establishment of the council of Foreign Ministers. One of the first tasks of the Council is to draft proposed treaties of peace with former enemy countries—Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland."

The President also revealed that the conference of Berlin laid down the specific political and economic principles under which Germany will be governed by the occupying powers. "They are intended to eliminate Nazism, armaments, war industries, the German General Staff and all its military tradition. German industry is to be decentralized in order to do away with the concentration of economic power in cartels and monopolies," he declared.

President Truman emphasized that German economic power to make war is to be eliminated. Chief emphasis is to be on agriculture and peaceful industries, he said.

Reparations in Assets

Concerning reparations, the President declared "we do not intend again to make the mistake of exacting reparations in money and then lending Germany the money with which to pay. Reparations this time are to be paid in physical assets from those resources of Germany which are not required for her peacetime subsistence."

The President explained that the idea of atempting to fix a dollar value on the property to be removed from Germany was dropped and instead decided to divide the property by percentages. Russia and Poland are to get approximately half of the total, he said, and the remainder should be divided among all the other nations entitled to reparations.

The President disclosed that the United States proposed at Berlin that there be "free and unrestricted navigation of inland waterways" of Europe such as the Danube, the Black Sea straits, the Rhine, the Kiel Canal, and all the inland waterways of Europe which border on two or more states.

However, the proposal was not decided upon at the conference and was referred to the Council of Ministers, he said.

Stressing the point that victory can be lost after you have won it, the President explained that the people of western Europe "lack clothes and fuel and tools and shelter and raw materials. They lack the means to restore their cities and factories. As the winter comes on, the distress will increase."

The President appealed for urgent aid. "Unless we do what we can to help, we may have lost next winter, what we won at such a terrible cost last spring. Desperate men are liable to destroy the structure of their society to find in the wreckage some substitute for hope. If we let Europe go cold and hungry, we may lose some of the foundations of order on which the hope for world-wide peace must rest."

Envoy Oshima, Others Reach Pennsylvania; Given No Paper, Radio

Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima, former Japapese envoy to Germany, and the embassy staff members and others numbering 126 reached Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, on August 8, according to an announcement of the U.S. State Department, Washington dispatch of August 9 relayed to Domei from Lisbon. The party is being detained in a large hotel with 325 rooms under special contract with the American Government but access to newspapers or the radio has been banned and the ambassador and others are doing their own cooking in the hotel.

BANK OFFICIAL SOUGHT DEATH AS MAN ON FRONT

Funeral Held for Vice Governor Of Bank of Japan Killed In Air Raid

The funeral of Tsuneji Taniguchi, Vice Governor of the Bank of Japan, who was killed in an air raid on May 25, was held at the Bank of Japan shortly after 11 a.m. on August 10.

At the funeral Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, in an address referred to a letter left by Mr. Taniguchi which brought tears to those present. He said:

"Mr. Taniguchi was prepared to die for the country at any moment like a man at the front. Long before he was killed in the raid, he had put his personal matters in the hands of friends, so that he might meet death bravely at any moment."

Mr. Shibusawa read the letter, which was addressed to him. In part it follows:

"I thank your for your kindness to me since I was appointed Vice Governor. Please tell the officials of the Bank that I have a profound sense of gratitude for the way in which they have made themselves helpful to me during my term of office. I have a wish that you will look after my affairs when I am no more."

Viscount Shibusawa added that Mr. Taniguchi, once Finance Minister, remembered himself to his former superiors and colleagues in the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Taniguchi, Viscount Shibusawa went on, asked him to see that when he was no more he would see that the tiding would be broken to his aged mother, living at Saga, Kyoto.

Viscount Shibusawa commented to say that few were so stone-hearted as not to be moved by his affection for his mother.

The letter, dated April 28, a month before his death, Viscount Shibusawa disclosed, ended with a request that his body be exposed to the view of as few persons as possible.

Viscount Shibusawa commented that Mr. Taniguchi had a great longing to live and die in the way of the officers and men at the front.

RAILWAY MEN HONORED

Prompt Action on Burning Train Kept Damage Down to Minimum

In recognition of the unbending sense of duty and superb fighting spirit demonstrated by Arihisa Nakatogawa 35, Sukezo Iwamoto 42, Minoru Shimoda 28, and Kaneshige Suzuki 20, of Yamakita Station on the Gotemba line, in minimizing damage on a freight train when it was attacked by enemy aircraft on August 7, prizes will be awarded by the concerned Minister.

On August 7, when enemy P-51's raided the Kanto District, one of the raiders machinegunned Freight Train No 862 which was parked in the precincts of Yamakita Station. The fifth car from the front, packed with explosives, was hit by some enemy shells and the explosives began to detonate one after another. The engineer and the assistant engineer were seriously wounded.

Just then the aforementioned four employes of Yamakita Station jumped into the engine car. Mr. Nakatogawa manuevered the burning train into a nearby woods and ordered Mr. Suzuki to detach all the cars behind the first six from the others. Furthermore Mr. Nakatogawa managed to maneuver the exploding train into a forest and there, after detaching the burning car from the others, he safely brought the remaining cars to Matsuda Station. Ten minutes later, the fifth car, which was the one packed with explosives, was completely blasted.

Thanks to the quick action of the four men, only slight damage was done to a part of the railway line and no casualties were caused. Not only that, but all the cars, which were loaded to capacity, except the fifth, were saved from damage.

AUSTRALIA IS WORRIED BY RUSSIAN WAR ENTRY

Country Will Have to Adjust Policies in Light of New Development

Russia's intervention in the Pacific war poses grave questions for Australia, wrote the Yorkshire Post on Friday adding that the Soviet Union will henceforth play as commanding a role in East Asia as in Europe and that the Commonwealth will have to adjust its policy accordingly, it is disclosed in a dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Whether the Australians like it or not, it said, their destiny lies in the Pacific and their hopes for survival depend on their relations with countries differing from them in speech, religion, philosophy and aspiration.

The Sydney Daily Telegraph, meanwhile, summed up the position baldly by saying "We have to think afresh many ideas about ourselves—our remoteness from the dangerous and foolishly restless world; our security inside the empire, our racial superiority, and our God-given right to remain unchallenged beneficiaries of the continent.

"These problems are now right upon us," the paper stated, "as the Pacific war enters its last phase and one of the world's strongest power announces her interest in all the things that intimately interest us."

Economist Raps Settlement

The leading political and financial journal, Economist, on Friday condemned the general settlement agreed at Potsdam as a "Hitlerian peace" and charged that the economic control system as laid by the Potsdam declaration is "impossible," according to a London dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Observing that "Russia's determination to loot may not be unconnected with her failure to obtain reconstruction credits in the west." the Economist urged that every possible means be taken to get the Russians' changed attitude and went so far as to suggest that the western Allies should disclaim responsibility for what happens in the Russian zone.

"We can follow our own convictions in the west," the journal wrote, "where what is left of Germany can be given prospect in fullness of time of achieving liberty, equality and prosperity within western Europe that is conscious of its political and economic unity."

The journal added, "The system of economic control on a scale envisaged by the Potsdam declaration is probably impossible under any conditions. It is certainly impossible as part of the treaty which public opinion in the western world will find increasingly hard to defend.

"The joining of bad territorial and bad economic settlement," it added, "to a cumbrous system of Allied occupation seems precisely designed to create in a few years' time revulsion of feeding in the west compared with which the revulsion against Versailles will be as nothing."

FRENCH ZONE IS DECIDED

Already Established in Reinickendorf Borough in Berlin

The Allied Commander in Berlin announced on Thursday night that the French would occupy their section of Berlin at noon August 12, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Berlin report.

The report said that the French occupation zone was not defined in the communique, but that the French zone will be carved from the United States and British areas. The French are reported to be already established in Reinickendorf borough.

Soviets Ask UNRRA Aid

The Soviet Government, which has been eager to get supplies from the UNRRA, made a formal request on August 10 to the association for materials amounting in value to $700,000,000, according to a Domei Lisbon dispatch based on a London report.

U.S. Casualties Mount

The United States war casualties since the outbreak of the war rose to a total of 1,067,179—922,139 suffered by the army and 145,040 by the navy, it was announced on Thursday, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince In Best of Health, Making Good Progress

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince will shortly be graduated from the Primary Department of the Peers' School. His Imperial Highness attained his 13th year this summer.

His Imperial Highness is enjoying the best of health and observes strict discipline. His Imperial Highness, together with his classmates, daily undergoes severe training and school lessons. His Imperial Highness enjoys trips to mountains and seas like any of his classmates.

His Imperial Highness rises at six o'clock in the morning and has never neglected his daily service, as well as physical exercise, including fencing with his tutors. From seven in the morning to four in the afternoon, His Imperial Highness undergoes school lessons, physical exercises and training just like other students. His Imperial Highness even takes part in the cleaning of the school rooms, and partakes of the simplest kind of morning meal consisting of one bowl of rice, soup and a dish of pickles. His Imperial Highness' lunch and dinner are also as simple as the ordinary people's ration meals, with dishes of fish being served only occasionally. His Imperial Highness dines in the same dining room with other pupils.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince has made a remarkable improvement in horse and bicycle riding in recent months, and is showing a profound concern in current affairs.

Baron Hozumi's Statement

Baron Dr. Shigeto Hozumi, who was recently appointed Grand Steward to the Crown Prince Tutors' Office and concurrently Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, made the following statement to the press on his appointment:

"It is with awe and trepidation that I have accepted my new post. I know very little about the affairs of the Imperial Court, but I have had the good fortune of being acquainted with the Minister as well as Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department from whom I shall learn about the customs and other affairs of the Imperial Court. His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince is in the best of health, has been showing great intelligence, and will shortly be graduated from the Primary Department of the Peers' School. In consultation with the other officials concerned, I desire to execute my duties as far as possible in order to bring about the perfection of His Imperial Highness' education and training."

FARMERS ARE EXHORTED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Sengoku of Agricultural Body Stresses Their Duty to State and People

Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, President of the Wartime Farm Corporation, issued the following statement on August 10, exhorting the farmers to increase production.

"By a sudden change in the war situation, the Empire is now facing a serious crisis. I firmly believe that the Government will adopt the best policy for dealing with the crisis for the good of the State and the people. Farmers should maintain an immovable structure and devote themselves to the full prosecution of their tasks, watching calmly the development of the situation.

"Whatever the future situation may be, it is absolutely essential that farmers should endeavor to increase food production for the sake of the State and the people. Farmers are requested to exert their utmost efforts for the achievement of their important mission.

"The responsibility imposed upon agricultural organs, farmers and rural communities is increasing in importance. Prefectural agricultural associations should concentrate the total power of the farmers in the districts under their control and devise measures for taking united action whatever situation we may face in the future."

'THREAT TO PEACE'

Outlawing of New Bomb Suggested By Daily Herald

The suggestion to outlaw the use of "the new-type bomb" employed by the United States was contained in the Friday editorial of the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor Party, it is disclosed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Describing the bomb as a "threat to peace" the editorial suggested a gathering of the powers to consider it. Opposing the proposal that the secret of the new weapon should remain an Anglo-American monopoly the paper charged that this would start an armament race far more sinister than any known hitherto.

"Secrecy and suspicion would cast poisonous light upon all international relationships," the paper declared. "Economic monopoly in the use of the energy of the new weapon would be just as dangerous to peace as military monopoly."

The Daily Herald, therefore, urged a drastic revision of the existing arrangements for establishing world authority and "agreement not to manufacture such weapons at all and to concentrate solely on developing the discovery for peaceful purposes."

U.S.-Canada Talks

The United States Commerce Department has announced that America is negotiating with Britain and Canada for conclusion of new trade agreements, says a Domei Lisbon dispatch of August 10 quoting a Washintgon report. The Commerce Department announcement indicates that America is going to open negotiations for revision of the trade agreements with India, Australia, and New Zealand.

WAR MINISTER EXHORTS ARMY IN STIRRING CALL

Press Forward to Smash Enemy With Spirit of Nanko, Tokimune, Declares Message

War Minister Korechika Anami addressed himself to all officers and men of the Imperial Army on August 10, urging them to realize the spirit of Nanko and Tokimune and press on vigorously with the work of beating and crushing the enemy.

His statement to the Army follows:

"I declare to all officers and men of the army!

"The Soviet Union, directing its armed might in the wrong direction, has invaded Japan. It is quite clear that it aims at invading Greater East Asia although it endeavors to justify its action. Things having come to such a pass, I have nothing more to say in the subject. All that remains to be done by us is is to carry through to its end the holy war for the protection of the Land of Gods.

"We are determined to fight resolutely although that may involve our nibbling grass, eating earth, and sleeping in the fields. It is our belief that there is life in death. This is the spirit of Great Nanko who talked of being reborn seven times in order to serve the country or the vigorous fighting spirit of Tokimune who warned against entertaining delusions and talked of pressing on vigorously with the work of crushing the ugly enemy.

"All officers and men of the entire army without exception should realize the spirit of Nanko, the vigorous fighting spirit of Tokimune, and press forward actively with the beating and crushing of the haughty enemy."

STETTINIUS GIVEN POST

Named Delegate on United Nations Body With Rank of Ambassador

President Truman on Thursday announced that former U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius has been appointed as the United States representative on the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations organization with the rank of ambassador, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon. He has already been designated as the American delegate to the World Security Council.

The Preparatory Commission, the report said, will function during the period in which the United Nations organization is being ratified. The White House added that it is unlikely that Stettinius will attend the initial routine meeting of the commission's Executive Committee which will be held on August 16 at London.

Girl Fighting Corps Set

An all-girls special fighting corps has been organized at the Kitakata Station on the Banetsu West Line. The 50 members, armed with pick-axes are just now solidifying the ground under the rail ties. They say that if the enemy should come out with tactics disrupting traffic service, they will defend the railway line, without depending on the aid of others.

CRUEL HAVOC WROUGHT BY NEW-TYPE BOMB TOLD

Only 3 Buildings Left in Affected Area of Hiroshima; Rescue Work Pushed

The cruel havoc wrought by the new type bomb used by the enemy against Hiroshima is so horrible that it is utterly beyond description. All the buildings within the affected area were totally destroyed and many innocent women and children, killed, writes a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent who visited Hiroshima following the raid. The gist of the correspondent's report is as follows:

"Upon entering the suburbs of Hiroshima city, I found that all the windows of houses had been blown out and the tiles were covered with dust. The trunks of burnt trees were scorched black.

"Only three buildings, including the Police Station remain in the city. Making the Police Station their headquarters, Governor Kono and other officials of Hiroshima Prefecture are pushing rescue work. It is very touching to see them working hard without sleep in spite of the fact that they have lost their families. I was also impressed by the complete composure of those citizens who were assisting in the rescue work."

An eye witness story of the explosion of the new bomb, as told by an old woman, Ai Kono, 61, who resides in the city was reported by the same reporter as follows:

"I looked skyward as I heard the droning of an airplane and saw a black spot floating. At this instant, the spot shed blue and red lights like lightning. No sooner I had become dizzy, than a scorching heat struck my body."

Dangers to Humanity

With the revelation of the gross fiendishness of the enemy's new type bomb, Europe has been swept by a wave of terror. The enemy, after prolonged experiments on the new bomb finally put it to use with full knowledge of its huge destructive power. According to a London dispatch of the Exchange News Agency of July 20, the following statement was made in the House of Lords when the subject of long-distance weapons came up for discussion.

"The German V-1 bomb had a speed of 560 kilometers, but its explosive content never exceeded one ton. In contrast to this, British scientists have succeeded in inventing an explosive with considerable destructive power, but of comparatively little weight, making possible the wholesale destruction of large cities by long-distance weapons.

"There is only one measure to be taken against the dangers consequent to the use of such weapons, and that is to organize an international body which will have full control over the use of such arms. In the absence of any international regulation, England, in cooperation with the United States, must solve the problem of the long-distance weapon and maintain its authoritative position in this field. The leading authority on long-distance weapons, Lord Dunley himself is reported to have said that warfare conducted with such a weapon not only destroys humanity but leads to the destruction of the whole world.

"However, future wars will be conducted along vastly different lines. British scientists are fully confident that the long-distance weapon will in a few years' time be so perfected that its accuracy can be guaranteed. The prophecy that a time will come when far distant cities may be destroyed by long distance weapons is therefore not wholly erroneous. Through this new tendency in coming wars, Britain has lost its geographical advantage, endangering her position. It cannot be said that the British fleet at the present time can fully ward off this danger, and unless some international organ which will actually give protection is set up, Britain must not spare any efforts in this direction."

The long distance weapon hinted at by Lord Dunley is the inhuman atomic bomb.

Red Cross Delegate Here

Dr. Marcel Junot, Chief Delegate in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee, accompanied by Mrs. Margrit Strar, Technical Adviser, arrived at his post on August 9. Dr. Junot is a surgeon from Geneva. He was active during the Ethiopian war and the Spanish civil war. When the present war broke out Dr. Junot represented the International Red Cross in Germany, Britain, France, Denmark Greek, Italy and Poland.

the war.

The proposal stated that efforts would be made to recruit the crew from Japanese seamen in Allied custody.

Regular Cabinet Meet Is Convened on Friday; All Ministers Attend

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 2 p.m. on Friday and was attended by all Cabinet members from Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki downward. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro submitted a report on the supply of fresh vegetables. Then, Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Secretary, made a report on the National Volunteer Corps. The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

CARRIER PLANES CONTINUE RAIDS ON KANTO SECTOR

1,000 Aircraft From Task Force Off Tohoku Area Took Part In Friday's Raid

Following the morning raid by 180 deck planes on Kanto on Friday, about 35 more planes from an enemy task force appeared over Chiba from Katsuura around 1 p.m. the same afternoon. For one hour and a half they raided airfields and military facilities.

40 other carrier planes in the Tohoku Army District operated for half an hour from noon in north Niigata and strafed army establishments, factories and shipping.

One B-29, coming in from Cape Omae at about 11:35 a.m. reconnoitered over Mount Fuji and Otsuki.

The Tohoku Army District Headquarters issued the following communique at 3 p.m. on August 10:

The enemy task force which approached the Tohoku District on Thursday mainly attacked the Pacific coast area and Yamagata Prefecure in several waves from 1 p.m. on Friday with an aggregate total of some 1,000 carrier aircraft. The enemy raiders mainly attacked airfields, munitions factories and land and sea communication routes. Damage on our side was slight.

Up to 1 p.m. Friday, the war results obtained on August 9 and 10 include 11 planes downed and four others damaged the following day.

Shortly after midnight on Thursday Japanese Air Units spotted an enemy task force whose main strength was composed of four aircraft carriers at about 140 or 150 nautical miles east of Kinkazan. Special attack units immediately opened an attack on the task force, damaging and setting ablaze one large warcraft while reports are to hand that several planes made ramming attacks, inflicting a considerable blow on the enemy.

However the task force thereafter withdrew for a time but again made an appearance in the waters near the mainland. The strength of this task force is believed to be generally the same as the one which was active on July 10.

At about 9 p.m. Thursday the first wave of about 50 Soviet planes attacked a fleet of Japanese vessels off Yuki Bay east of North Chosen. The second wave of approximately 30 craft began its attack about 10 p.m. but Japanese convoys with A.A. guns downed 14 of the raiding planes. No losses were suffered by the Japanese.

Some 210 enemy planes made up of 45 B-24's, 40 B-25's and other small planes from the Okinawa base invaded the Kyushu region on Friday morning and operated all over Kyushu. The enemy planes subjected Kumatoro and Oita to an incendiary attack. The enemy planes also strafed facilities in the airfields and ships at sea and fled at about 2 p.m.

The Japanese AA Units shot down three B-25's, three small type planes and damaged four B-25's.

NAGASAKI HIT BY NEW BOMB

Damage Comparatively Slight, Western Army Announces

The Western Army District Headquarters issued the following communique at 2.45 p.m. on August 9:

"1. Two large-sized enemy planes penetrated the city of Nagasaki at about 11 a.m. on August 9 and dropped what looks like a new type bomb on the city.

"2. The damage caused by the bomb is now being investigated but the damage is comparatively slight."

U.S. Cabinet Meeting

The U.S. Cabinet will convene in an emergency meeting on the night of August 10, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Domei through Lisbon the same day.

VARIOUS INVASION MOVES MADE BY SOVIET TROOPS

Activities Seen on Borders of Manchoukuo, Outer Mongolia, Chosen, Karafuto

The Soviet forces have been reinforced in the eastern and western sectors of the Manchoukuo-Soviet border. On the afternoon of August 9 they crossed the border near Chiko, about 100 kilometers southeast of Heiho, on the northern border. In the Outer Mongolian sector they crossed the border at Solun and in North Chosen they crossed the Tumen River, invading Chosen from the area near Keiko. On August 9, bombing attacks were made by Soviet planes on Hsinking, Ssupingkai and North Chosen.

Invade Karafuto

Crossing the border from about 2 p.m. on Thursday, a small number of Soviet soldiers invaded number of Soviet soldiers invaded the vicinity of Buika in Karafuto, at the same time, firing a few shots on the southwestern side of Buika and the western area of Handa, it was announced at 7 p.m. the same day by the North Army District Headquarters.

Kwantung Under Martial Law

The Ryojun-Dairen Defense Headquarters proclaimed martial law for Kwantung Province at 2 p.m. on Friday in view of the war situation, according to a Domei dispatch from Dairen.

Soviet Force Weak

The Chosen Army District Headquarters issued the following communique at 6 p.m. on August 10:

"The Soviet force which crushed the northern frontier of Chosen is very weak. The number of Soviet planes is very small and their activities are restricted to north of Seishin.

"In self-defense, the Japanese Army has intercepted the Soviet force both in the air and on land and fighting is under way at present."

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

Japanese Continue to Check Invaders on Balik Papan

Domei

SOUTHERN BASE, August 10.—In the Balik Papan area the war situation on the two days of August 6 and 7 stood as follows:

Under cover of trench mortars a small number of enemy soldiers in the Samarinda sector made several attacks but were repulsed. The enemy first line at present extends from Samarinda to a point 18 kilometers from this place.

The enemy again attempted an attack at about 11:30 a.m. on August 7 to be driven back toward evening by the Japanese Forces. In the Sangasanga Oilfield area, one small enemy unit with trench mortars and protected by B-25's failed in their attempt to pierce the Japanese positions.

Shock attack units were also active during this time, causing turmoil among the enemy troops. On these two days about 150 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded while a fire which broke out in the Second Airfield was still raging.

VETERAN JOURNALIST DIES

Shimpei Toko Killed in Plane Accident; Was Java Shimbun Head

Shimpei Toko, President of the Java Shimbun and concurrently President of the Press Association in Java, who was in the service of the Army, died at his post on July 12 in an airplane accident, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Djakarta. He was 54 years of age. His remains were cremated on the spot and the ashes brought back to Djakarta on July 13. On July 27, funeral services were solemnized at the city's Special Funeral Hall.

The late Mr. Toko hailed from Kumamoto Prefecture. Graduating from Tokyo Higher Normal School in 1919, he became a staff member of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun in the following year. Later in 1925, he was promoted to the post of Assistant Managing Editor of the same newspaper company and three years later he became Managing Editor. In 1942, he was dispatched to Java to head the Java Shimbun and concurrently assumed the post of the President of the Java Press Association.

Succeeding the late Mr. Toko, Toyohiko Masuda, Assistant Managing Editor of the Java Shimbun, has assumed the post of the President of the same newspaper and concurrently the post of President of the Java Press Association.

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Hokkaido's Role in the Food Situation

The recent resettlement in Hokkaido of a large number of air raid victims from the bombed metropolitan centers calls attention to the vital role which this great northern island of Japan Proper may play in effecting a fundamental solution of the nation's food problem. To be sure, the present resettlement project is primarily motivated by considerations of the temporary wartime emergency. By having these new settlers undertake the reclamation of heretofore uncultivated land in Hokkaido, the authorities hope to provide a livelihood for those who have lost their homes in the recent raids and at the same time to alleviate the present nation-wide food stringency. But the indicated success of the project, as evidenced by the thoroughness of the systematic planning which has been done, by the open-hearted welcome accorded by the old-time inhabitants, and by the energetic enthusiasm of the new settlers themselves, suggests that a large-scale extension of this project as a continued policy may succeed in effecting a fundamental reform in the permanent food production structure of the nation.

Even before the present war, Japan has always suffered from a small shortage of staple foods. This shortage, however, had been easily covered by imports of rice from Thailand and Indo-China. But with the development of the war, the Government adopted the policy of eliminating this dependence on imports of rice from distant countries and of relying upon food self-sufficiency within the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc. Concretely, this scheme called for the satisfaction of all of Japan's staple food needs with rice and wheat and their substitutes like potatoes and sweet potatoes produced in Japan Proper, supplemented by rice from Chosen and Taiwan and by various grains from Manchoukuo and China. This scheme, although effective, could only be a temporary expediency, for it did not provide a fundamental solution to Japan's food problem.

Today however, with the growing imminence of the spreading of the war to the Japanese homeland itself, the time for the ending of the temporary expediency has become manifest. The necessity has developed of carrying the food policy a step further, to give up the idea of securing supplies even from nearby overseas territories like the outlying dependencies and Manchoukuo and China, and to seek a more fundamental solution by attaining perfect self-sufficiency within Japan Proper alone. The temporary 10 per cent reduction of staple food rations, the discovery of substitute foods, and other such measures which have been carried out will of course help. But above all, a fundamental solution calls for the increased production of food within Japan Proper.

In this connection, the indicated success of the Hokkaido resettlement project points out great possibilities. From a temporary air raid relief measure, it may well develop into a major instrumentality for the fundamental solution which the nation has long sought for its permanent food problem.

For Hokkaido possesses a rich abundance of yet unused land which is suitable for cultivation. It is actually a much vaster territory than is generally realized. Besides the main island of that name, it also embraces 395 other lesser islands and comprises an area equal to that of Taiwan, Karafuto, and Shikoku taken together, or to the six Tohoku prefectures and Niigata combined. Much of its land is flat and well-watered, comprised as it is of the wide drainage basins of the three great rivers, the Ishikari, the Teshio, and the Tokachi. Of its vast and fertile plains, only 2,500,000 chobu are being cultivated, while 1,580,000 chobu of unused land suitable for farming only await the plow and an additional 242,000 chobu of virgin land can be reclaimed with a little labor. It is still peopled by only 3,350,000 inhabitants, giving it a population density of 583 per square ri, which is only 39 per cent of the 1,110 per square ri which prevails in Iwate, the most sparsely populated of the prefectures of Japan Proper outside of Hokkaido. Truly Hokkaido is a place which is almost continental in character—continental in the extent of its territory, continental in the quality of its land, and continental in the grandeur of its possibilities—a character which is rare among the territories of the Japanese realm.

Hokkaido, to be sure, is in the zone of low temperature, situated as it is next to Karafuto. But it should be noted that it is located in the same latitude as the states of Central Europe, and its mean annual temperature of 6.9 degrees Centigrade compares most favorably with the 4.2 degrees of Leningrad, the 9.1 degrees of Berlin, or the 5.8 degrees of Stockholm. Certainly the climate of Hokkaido is not such as to be any deterrent to fruitful agricultural activity.

The question may well be raised as to why Hokkaido was not more fully developed at an earlier date if its possibilities are really so great. Does not its tardy development indicate some serious shortcomings? The answer to this legitimate question is that the fault did not lie in the character of the land of Hokkaido itself. The fault lies in the defective system of individualistic capitalist economy which used to prevail everywhere. Under the old regime of free enterprise for private profit, economic activities tended to follow the path of least resistance rather than the path which would lead to the greatest welfare of the state. It was easier and more profitable to the individual from the purely monetary point of view to buy from distant lands than to cultivate the unused lands nearer at hand. It did not necessarily mean that these unused lands near at hand were incapable of utilization.

But under the system of collective enterprise for the welfare of the state, where immediate monetary profit is not the chief consideration, where long-range planning and a large-scale mobilization of effort is possible, the same land can be brought into use to good advantage without serious difficulty. Even from the point of view of monetary profit, adequate returns can be secured on a collective basis in the long run. Hence the future development of Hokkaido is by no means an impractical dream. It was merely a matter of awaiting the proper time and the proper circumstance, and that time and that circumstance have now arrived.

Hokkaido therefore constitutes an invaluable reserve asset to the nation. It is a well-nigh limitless reservoir of heretofore untapped potentialities, not only with respect to agriculture but with respect to such other productive industries as forestry and fishing as well. Hokkaido may thus indeed prove to be not only a convenient instrument for the alleviation of the temporary wartime conditions but a vital key to the fundamental solution of nation's permanent food problem.

No Neglect

The traveler fondly embraced the barmaid at a provincial hotel.

"Honey," he whispered, "I love you, very much."

"Oh yeh!" she said. "And how about the wife you've left at home?"

"Don't you worry about her," said the traveler. "I love her, too."

He's More Careful Now

The orator who last year delighted the audience by a quotation about "killing the calf who laid the golden egg" is having his stenographer run over his manuscript this year.

A Year Ago Today

August 12, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Army and Navy Units shot down, set ablaze or damaged a total of 1,030 enemy aircraft during July in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air forces.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters disclosed the war situation in the Burma area and announced that our Forces in the coastal sector were occupying the line extending from the area northeast of Buthidaung to the south of Maungdaw while in the Kaladan Valley our Forces were occupying the area near the Indo-Burmese border line.

FOREIGN LEARNING

Proper Attitude in Its Study Stressed by Scholars

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

Lastly, such an unbiased and independent study of things foreign is necessary also for the enlivening of the Japanese spirit and for creating self confidence in the independence and superior nature of our own culture. Amemori Hoshu, a Confucian scholar of the Tsushima Clan during the feudal period experienced the lives of the Chinese and Koreans by studying their languages and practicing their social customs, but the result of his endeavors came to be manifested in his increased and strengthened reliance on our Japanese culture, because he came to find out the various defects of Chinese life such as over-complexity in laws and customs and the deficiency bound up in the system of the Chinese civil examinations based mainly on composition-writing. He came to have a critical attitude toward the blind worship of Chinese culture. Abandon the misgivings that a study of foreign learning will bring about a loss of the Japanese spirit. For a thorough-going study of things foreign will only be possible for the Japanese having the real and unshakable Japanese spirit.

It will be highly important that studies of foreign learning should be carried out independently and without being affected by the current affairs so that their knowledge of foreign countries will be penetrating and will result in consolidating the Japanese spirit.

(The author of the foregoing book is a member of the Eastern Culture Research Institute Toho Bunka Kenkyusho).

("Reflection in the study of Jurisprudence in Japan" by Tadashi Uyematsu, in the September issue, 1942).

Now, what will be the result of the foregoing argument if it is applied to the field of jurisprudence? We wish to consider this problem by taking up an old article written by Assistant Professor Uyematsu of the Taihoku Imperial University. The chief trait of his article is found in the attitude of the author who, although he starts from a reverence for Occidental achievements in learning, vehemently opposes blind and uncritical submission to it. His contention follows:

It is said in some quarters that we Japanese are good imitators but lack originality. Is this true? The charge seems to be at least partly grounded, because if we analyze what are considered to be our inherent ideas and trace their origin, we invariably come to such imported ideas and institutions which are Occidental, Confucian or Buddhistic. However, the existence of a people who lack originality and only possess imitativeness is untainkable from the standpoint of the unity of human personality. It may be said that Japanese culture which has successfully digested and synthesized the culfures of China, India and the Occident can truly be regarded as being highly original. On the other hand, Occidental culture which is usually considered as the highest example of originality may be traced to the imitation of the ancient cultures of Rome, Greece and Egypt, on which the great inventions and discoveries were made since the 18th century. There can be no originality where there is no imitation. There cannot be two separate faculties of originating and imitating. Thus, our people who have the capacity of imitation also possess that of creation and are capable of originating a new and independent culture on foreign materials which we absorb. Deficiency of such originality in our jurisprudence is not a matter of capacity but is traceable to the mistaken method of study adopted during the period of importation and the inheritance of this erroneous method by the subsequent generations.

But it is also an error to pursue only the course of renaissance and ancient cultural elements. Such adjectives as "Japanese" and "State" have been recklessly employed in recent times in attempts to bring forth something traditional and peculiar to Japanese culture. But such an attitude of study will be found to be totally inadequate if we are to lead our culture to the world's level; it only will satisfy the exoticism of foreigners. We must build a still higher structure on the already high structure of our world cultural achievements.

Points Out Blunder

In this sense, the importation of foreign laws and jurisprudence will be found necessary. It is a matter of scholastic blunder that a person is called a scholar simply because he has translated some Nazi books or has given lectures on such translations. It is because of this unwarranted reverence for foreign learning that a good and learned scholar is sent abroad as a student and one of the regulations of the imperial and government universities provide as a condition of professorship that "a person must have completed his study abroad." One should ponder the fact that Kant never went out of the city of Koenigsburg and that our Professor Ikutaro Nishida has never set foot on foreign soil although he attained his great level in philosophy. It is also because of such blind adoration of Occidental learning that the insertion of unnecessary foreign technical terms in the students' dissertations and treatises are thought necessary and the students of law classify jurisprudence according to German law or English law. In such an atmosphere, the power of creation is nipped in the bud.

In natural sciences past experiences are utilized in their main results in solving other problems not yet solved by observation and experiments, but in the works of jurisprudence there are a comparatively small number of monographers. We may mention the following as the representatives of such monographers: Sanjiro Okamatsu, the author of, "The Treatise on Unaccidental Compensation"; Masaaki Katsumoto, the author of, "The Principle of Circumstantial Changes in Civil Law"; Seiichiro Ono, the author of, "The Protection of Honor in Criminal Law." Many scholars in jurisprudence indulge in the study of introductory studies of law. Moreover, many of the dissertations presented in our scholastic circles merely offer the introduction of some theories held by others and contain almost no new contentions or arguments. Many books contain nothing but the theories or law cases of foreign scholars or jurists or quotations of some Occidental scholars on legal science. This is highly lamentable.

We must frankly recognize the great progress which was made in Occidental jurisprudence during the period of several hundred years when this nation was maintaining the policy of its national exclusion, and we must learn much of the legal theories developed during this period and should be ready to admit the success of Occidental jurisprudence in this respect. But this should be our preparation for our critical study of Occidental legal thought and theories and for the creation of our own jurisprudence. We have demonstrated great achievements in our world of art and painting; and a similar success should be achieved also in the work of our jurisprudence.

Tadashi Ishikawa's Views

"Random Thoughts" by Tadashi Ishikawa, the July Issue, 1944, of The Japanese Jurisprudence.

The author of the above article is a young professor of Nippon University who died recently. The trend of thought expressed in his short essay has something common with the ideas expressed by Mr. Uyematsu. His article contains the following:

For some years after my graduation from school, I was engaged in the practice of law. From time to time I wrote dissertations and attended the meetings of study in law cases, but I never led the life of a scholar. Thus, I am not conversant with the theories and ideas of Occidental legal science. Nor am I a collector of many books. Thus, I am not qualified to be a scholar in any way. But I like to continue my studies so that I may give some hints to the students. Instead of being an encyclopedist, I desire to be an idealist with dissertations well proved although unaccompanied by poor footnotes. We know that some of the good dissertations the subjects of natural science contain but a few pages. May I say that such brief dissertations may be the hopeless wild roses in our social science?

"On the Studies of Civil Law," by Kimiyuki Tawanashi, in the July Issue of the Japan Jurisprudence, the author gives his opinion on the problems of Japanese jurisprudence as follows:

Commentary jurisprudence, social jurisprudence and comparative jurisprudence are but forms of studies in civil law; they have significance only as the wings of Japanese jurisprudence from the standpoint of current problems. Thus, we should place primary importance to the study of Japanese Civil Law above all things. However, care should be taken so that this attempt should not end merely in an act of reflective or dogmatic renaissance.

In considering the idea of Japanese law, we believe it is essential that we should study the lives of our ancestors particularly during the period in which they lived in excluding positive law together with ancient legal documents, with a patriotic zeal under the present wartime conditions. So far as the present moment is concerned, a mere sentimental renaissance constitutes a serious problem; but legal technique should be given due reverence. So long as our actual life is concerned, dogmatic doctrines are impotent; the realism of law should be harmonized with ideas advanced. The study of law must be pushed in such an attitude. The study of foreign law will be given a status within this sphere. The history of legal theories should be also given a proper place. However, no permanent place should be accorded to pedantic dissertations that devour so much material; they shall wonder in a wilderness forever. It is undeniable that in conducting our studies of foreign laws, we are indulging in those elements that appeal to our racial likings and our over-formality has been given undue respect. This forms a narrow defile in our attempt to establish a real Japanese jurisprudence which we should break.

(End)

TADAYOSHI INO, JAPAN'S GREAT SURVEYOR

Map Drawn in Feudal Period Attracts World Attention

By SEIZABURO SUGI

II

In his record of experiences, Soyu Shibukawa, second son of Harutoki Takahashi, gives an account of the devoted lives of his father and his studious pupil, Ino, in making astronomical observations, as astronomy was the specialty of Takahashi. He tells us that these two men accidentally came to discover the ascension of Venus during the daytime to the zenith of the heavens for the first time in Japan.

How every moment was utilized in study is described by Shibukawa. By such a devoted and studious attitude can a scientist train his spirit to penetrate into the realities of things. Scientific spirit and the Japanese spirit are not two separate things; both are trained by earnest devotion to things. Tadayoshi Ino showed by his personal experience that the great racial spirit of the Japanese is to be identified with scientific spirit.

Two motives may be ascribed to Ino's decision to devote his late years to geographical survey. The first was the desire of his teacher, Takahashi, and the second was his patriotic intention. Takahashi was one of the leading pupils of the famed astronomist Coritsu Asada, who was the pioneer of Japanese astronomy, and though young as he was, he was reputed even greater than his teacher in astronomical research. Takahashi had an insight into the future development of the science of astronomy in Japan and his genius was an inspiration for Ino. Ino was told by his teacher one day that Japan had not yet decided on the length of each degree of the meridian and that for this reason it was impossible to know the exact size of the globe. This made Ino undertake the survey of the latitude of two spots in Edo, namely Asakusa and Ino's home at Kurue-cho in Fukagawa. He discovered the difference to be one degree and a half and reported it to his teacher, who, then expressed his opinion that a more extended survey would be necessary to establish a more exact latitude. This made Ino undertake an extensive survey of Japan for a period of 18 long years. He took his teacher's words as absolutely true. And this absolute faith in his teacher, in turn, made Ino's disciples have a similar faith in the latter's words and assisted him in making a wonderful map of Japan, thereby enabling him to make such a great scientific achievement.

As to his second motive, namely, his patriotic endeavors, it is necessary to know the condition of Japan at that time. During the Kansei era in which he lived, the Western powers had begun to extend their imperialistic arms over East Asia and the ships of Russia, Britain and America lurked near our shores in order to make their invasion. Their activities angered all patriotic youths of the time. Such patriots as Shihei Hayashi, Tokunai Mogami and Juzo Kondo were more notable because of their books on Occidental countries or their explorations in the northern territory of Japan. The feudal government realized the gravity of the national situation and placed the northern part of Ezo (present Hokkaido) under its direct administration. At that time no survey had been made of Hokkaido and Karafuto so that their geographical features were not known. Japan's maps were highly inadequate from the standpoint of national defense, when Ino began his endeavors along the line of geographical survey.

Begins Survey

Thus, Ino found it impossible to sit idle in face of such a national situation. He decided to devote himself in his special field of learning for the sake of the nation to further the interests of his country. He spent a large portion of his private fortune to construct a surveying instrument and in conducting a survey of the entire territory of Japan at his own private expense. Whereas Hayashi tried to awaken the people of Japan to the gravity of the national situation by describing the external affairs, Ino attempted to carry out the same mission by awakening the people regarding the internal affairs of the nation.

Ino exposed himself to various dangers in conducting his geographical survey for the period of 18 years during which time he was taken ill, and continued his endeavors with unsurpassable patriotic zeal. His great work soon became the center of a keen attention on the part of the surveyors of the entire world. Ino utilized this Occidental art of surveying in bringing glory to his country and succeeded in creating a map of Japan which was a marvel from the point of precision. His map was reported throughout the world by such foreigners as Dr. Siebold, and the great scientific capacity displayed by Ino's achievement made the world-famous geographer Krusenstern declare: "A Japanese beat us!"

In Ino we find the highest peak of our experimental science. How wonderful his scientific achievement was will be clear if one sees his map. The introduction to his map was written by Kageyasu Takahashi, son of Harutoki Takahashi, Ino's teacher. This introduction states by way of explaining the reason for making the geographic survey that an exact map is necessary for enabling the public to perceive the real condition of the nation. It then describes the high scholastic standing of Ino as well as his industriousness and states that not even a small island has been left unsurveyed in his work. Ino's own preface to the map states that the appearance of the map was possible because of the aid given by his teacher's son and then continues to say as follows:

"All of the 68 highways large and small as well as islands have been included . . . . the purpose of a map is to clarify the territory divisions of a country and to set forth its topography for service of the nation".

His preface also says:

"In the map I am presenting on the present occasion I have included all possible details I am capable of inserting. However, I realize that there must be many places in the nation whose detailed survey is still lacking. These, I hope, will be taken up by some one in the future so that a perfect map of the nation may come into being."

Was Modest Person

Ino had self-confidence in his capability but at the same time he knew his own limitations which means that he was quite modest—a trait which is shown only by a man of a real capability. It is to be observed in the case of other fields of human endeavors, to do one's best is the first and last of his duty. Ino expresses his dissatisfaction at the interference made by the officials of the feudal government during his survey by saying that "an imperfect map will prove detrimental to the interests of the nation so that it should rather not be made." Thus, he reveals his utmost earnestness and conscientiousness in crarying on his work.

In his book entitled "Ino Tadayoshi," Mr. Ryokichi Otani makes the following comment on Ino's great achievement:

"When the British wanted to survey the coast of Japan in the sixth year of the Bunkyu Era and demanded permission be granted from the feudal government, the captain of the British ship came across Ino's little map and upon discovering the exactness of the map, they found it unnecessary to conduct the survey. Britain then made a chart of the Japanese coast using Ino's map as a basis and stated that the chart was based on the survey map of the Japanese Government. Ino's map is still held by the British Admiralty. Even after the Imperial Restoration, the importance of Ino's map never declined in its importance; instead, it rather increased in its importance and when new maps of the Empire were made later Ino's map was adopted as their basis. This is especially true in the case of maps on the nation's coast line."

Importance of Map

Again, another writer Tamanine Nishiwaki in his "Studies of Great Men" says:

"It was clear that a serious dispute would have arisen between the British surveying ship and the officials of the fuedal clans, had there been no map made by Ino, and our country would have been subjected to humiliation at British hands."

The foregoing quotations reveal the importance of Ino's great work.

However, it must be realized that the epochal growth of surveying and geography made at his time would have been impossible without the aid of others however great Ino's scientific achievements might have been. It was his teacher and his son, the Takahashis, that carried on negotiations with the feudal authorities that Ino might be permitted to carry on his survey work. Moreover there had been several maps of Japan made before him by such scientists as Sekisui Nagakubo and Katahiro Tatebe. Ino owed much to both his teacher Takahashi and another scholar, Coritsu Asada, in astronomy and surveying.

But at any rate it was Japan that created Ino and it was the traditional scientific world of our nation that cultivated him. The science of Edo had reached its zenith at the time Ino was born, but his very life further stimulated the growth of our science at that time. Great men are cultivated by their ages just as their ages are cultivated by their achievements.

It must be realized that the science of our nation is guided by those native scientists who live and die within its territory. It is high time that we upheld the glory of our Japanese science and participated in the achievements of our forerunners in the scientific field.

(End)

INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE

Satow's Translation of Rai Sanyo's History of Japan

By KI KIMURA

II

Emperor Toba's issuing this order seems to show that he was aware of this abuse, but he did not take the pains to find its cause; and his method of curing it was insufficient for the purpose. At this time if one of the Genji (Minamoto) had rebelled, the Emperor gave orders to the Heishi (Taira) to chastise him. If one of the Heishi was difficult to keep in order, the Genji were ordered to destroy him. The Court supposed that the art of keeping both in their proper places consisted in making them act as checks on each other, and was ignorant that a foundation was being laid for their striking and biting, robbing and snatching from itself on some future day. The destruction of the ancient system, and the desire for a momentary ease were all that was necessary on the part of the Court in order to bring calamities on itself.

Custom Was Changed

War involves danger to the existence of the people, and therefore the power of commanding troops and providing for the cost ought not for one moment to leave the hands of the State. The former Sovereigns invariably wielded his power in person, a well-considered plan. But now these matters were left to one or two families; the Throne despised them too much to give the slightest heed thereto, and ended by making a distinction of class, refusing to rank these families amongst the courtiers, and even treating them as slaves, saying: "These are mere soldier class; mere warriors." When services were to be estimated and rewards given, it was niggardly in their distribution or refused them altogether. Ah! May it not be considered that the Court willfully put itself outside the pale of the law, and that it was merely the long continued prestige it had enjoyed which prevented the storm from bursting forth.

When the periods of Hogen (1156-8) and Hei-ji (1159) arrived, the Samurai took advantage of the opportunity and arose. The power of the Court was scattered irretrievably to the four winds. The final result of this irregular current was that the Court lost the power which ought to have lasted forever, and resigned it into the hands of those whom it had previously despised as slaves. Can this be sufficiently regretted?

In composing the Guaishi, I narrate first the history of the two families of Minamoto and Taira. I have never ceased to lament the loss of power by the Imperial house, but the evolution of the political condition of a country is beyond the power of man to control. By the changes of the times, one sees the causes of the failure and success. Statesmen in after ages have here something to which they may give their most serious attention.

The Taira family sprang from the Emperor Kuammu. The Emperor's wife Tajihimamune bore four sons. The eldest was called the Prince Katsurahara. When yet young he had a reputation for talent, and when he grew up was modest and respectful. He was fond of reading histories. He observed the successes and failures of ancient and modern times, and made them a mirror unto himself. He was raised to the rank of Shihon, and appointed Shikubu Kio (President of the Board of Etiquette). His [illegible] Takami. His grandson was Tokamochi. The gentile name of Ta[illegible] was granted to Takamochi, who was appointed vice-comes (suke) o[illegible] Kadzusa. His descendants for generations were military officials (to the crown). They used a red flag.

Takamochi had four sons—Kunika, Yoshimasa, Yoshikane, and Yoshibumi, all of whom were appointed comes (kami) or vice-comes (suke) of eastern provinces, or Chintinfu Shogun. Kunika's [illegible] was called Sadamori. He had a genius for war and was a good archer. He becomes Vice-Master of the Horse (Sama no suke). Yoshimasa's son Masakado was of a fierce and crafty disposition. He applied to the Regent Fujiwara no Tadahira to be made Kei-bhi-shi. Tadahira took no notice. Masakado was wroth, and departing, went to the eastern provinces, where he took up his quarters at the village of Soma, and ravaged Hidachi and Shimosa. Kunika was then Daijo of Hidachi. Yoshikane was Suke of Shimosa. Both were on bad terms with Masakado. During the period Shohei (931-938) he finally attacked and slew Kunika.

(To Be Concluded)

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OBITUARY

Sergius, Metropolitan Bishop

No. 9, 3-chome, Takamatsu-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

Passed away at 7:10 p.m. on August 10

Funeral services scheduled to be held at the Greek Catholic Church at Surugadai, Kanda-ku, at about 11 a.m. on August 12.

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